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GALLAWAY & KEATING,

MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1877.

M. C. GALLAWAY, I

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

Colonel John W. Forney, the editor of the Philadelphia Press, makes the following prophecy: "In one year, with ordinary forbearance and less of the little politics of " faction and more of the larger practices of ficers-even the highest officers-of the "rich, united and independent of all the "world." This is a cheerful picture as to grant violations of the American constitution the future of the American Union, and every and the liberties of the American people. It patriot will labor for its consummation. But was not only in the south that the generals, for the deviltry of the Radical party the colonels and privates of the army displayed country would now be realizing the blessings their readiness to outrage every princiwhich are in store for us, and would not have ple of law. When Grant at one time to wait "one year."

AN OLD DEMOCRAT SPEAKS.

No man stands higher with the northern Democracy than Judge Amasa J. Parker. Here is what he has to say on the political situation: "There will be no new party. The Democrats in this State are now absolutely solid and will remain so. There were some prominent Democrats who were opposed to the Presidential candidacy of Governor Tilden, but Mr. Tilden's candacy is a thing of monstrosity in the American government; the past. The campaign of the fall will show and we trust that when congress assembles the full strength of the Democracy of the State. No Democrats are going to turn Re- an appropriation for the present force, will publicans now, and the Republicans are not provide only for the number of men employed going to change their organization without on the frontier, and for a few hundred to keep any prospect of making converts. The two parties will remain as before, and Mr. Hayes's course will only result in strengthening our party by showing that Democratic principle were right and Republican doctrines wrong. The country is indebted to Mr. Hayes for his course in Louisiana and South Carolina, but the credit of it belongs really to the Democracy, who have always advocated the policy of conciliation and justice, and not to the Republican incumbent of the Presidential chair, who has been forced by necessity to take a course in opposition to the principles of his

canvass."

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS. We are rejoiced to see and know that the APPEAL is in perfect accord with the Democracy of Mississippi. A dray-horse in the service of the Mississippi Democracy, a vetteran whose pen and voice have contributed largely to the redemption of the State, in writing to the APPEAL, says: "The 'cow-boys' of the press and the political Dalgettys of the times are having rather a poor success in transferring the Democracy of the south to Haves The quarter Date i trust will be faithfully and firmly accepted. The man or the men who vote for a Republican speaker of the house to gratify Hayes, and thus secure some small crumbs for themselves, should be promptly pilloried. The man who helps to remand the house of representatives to Republican thieves, and thus bring shame upon the country and his party, will be execrated by the people." We see that Hon. H. D. Money, a Mississippi member of congress, is canyassing his district, and his speeches have He addressed the people of Kosciusko, and urged the Democracy 'not outward-bound vessels usually drop their outward-bound vessels usually drop their The coast is steep, rocky and exceed-President, and to hold him and his party responsible for perpetuating such a fraud and; outrage upon constitutional hierty." The Democracy of Mississippi will make the same appeal in the approaching canvass. A sickly effort has been made to forgive and forget the means by which Hayes was elected, but the and valued at seven hundred and fifty thou-Democracy, north and south, will take the position assumed by Colonel Money, Lamar and Gordon, that the fraud by which he secured the Presidency is a "damned spot," which will not out. The Democracy of Maryland are preparing for the next State canvass, and A Mob of Striking Coopers Dispersed. they have no idea of forgetting the fraud. The Baltimore Gazette, the organ of the seven o'clock this morning, a sharp encoun-Maryland Democracy, says the means by of whom previous mention has been made in which the President secured power "must never be lost sight of. Many hundred years around reine was committed in the Garden of Eden, which 'brought death into the world, and all our woe, and the people are the Standard oil company to prevent the men trom going to work. The chief of postill talking about it. The monstrous crime lice ordered them to disperse, and upon their refusal to do so, ordered his men to disperse people of their rights, is only a few months old, and we are now asked to dismiss it from the public mind and take up some fresher question for discussion. If the American strikers to prevent men from going to work, and it is believed that by the end of this people are wise, they will never let it die. It was not a crime made venial by the occa- work, as large numbers are only prevented sion, and it will never be forgotten until from so doing now through fear of personal truth and honesty become mere by-words in injury. cover the stolen property, but if we wish to prevent a repetition of the crime we must

The wisdom of the Democratic house of representatives in refusing to make an approfact that it is about to result in a reduction ure of the people's representatives to provide | the cartoon. for the army as an indication that soldiers are But the Democratic party is willing to assume all the odium that will attach to the reduction of the army, which, in times of profound trusts, including the postmastership of Terre Haute under President Johnson. He has lived in Terre Haute since 1843. General Forrest and General Chalmers are accounted mentors and the contract, with five thousand men, to subjugate the lendinas and to suppress any hostility that can possibly menace the government for ten years to come. The reduction of the acmy idemanded by that policy of the contract, with the Democrats urged in the last canyuses form which the Democrats urged in the last canyuses form which the Democrats urged in the last canyuses for the canyuse form which the Democrats urged in the last canyuses for the canyuse form which the Democrats urged in the last canyuses for the power of the canyuse form which the Democrats urged in the last canyuses for the power of the canyuse form which the Democrats urged in the last canyuses for the power of the canyuse for the canyuse form which the Democrats urged in the last canyuses for the power of the canyuse form which the Democrats urged in the last canyuses for the power of the canyuse form which has been illustrated by a Democratic house of representatives in reducing or craftle house of representatives in reducing the contract, with five thousand men, to subject and deliver an address at the plaintiff claimed that the plaintiff claimed that the dender was legal, and the plaintiff claimed that all region from that the act of fore tenders as discault that the act of fore stating that they were unable to the stating

the Federal government. There is no rebelion or insurrection to be crushed. We are The New Party Movement has Neither not menaced with war by any power on earth. A few belligerent Indians on the frontier occasionally require chastisement, and troops to repress these are all the army needed. Why, then, should the government annually squan-

der thirty millions or more to keep up a formidable military establishment, such as has been retained at the expense of the tax-payers? The American Union, in times of war, relies upon its volunteer soldiery. If war should be declared, a crop of armed men would spring from the ground as suddenly Eight lines solid nonpared makes of esquare, and twelve lines make. Thich, and it welve lines make. Thich, and it we cents per line per week.

Wants, etc., are ten cents per line first insertion, and five cents per line each subsequent insertion, and five cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Death and Marriage notices, Funeral notices and Oblituaries, are charged at regular rates.

We will not accept any advertisement to follow reading matter. ing matter.

Irst or Fourth page advertisements, dationary, to the public peace and to our commercial and industrial interests. President Grant discov-To Contributors and Correspondents: ered and "blazed" the road to a military We sollett letters and communications upon subjects of general interest, but such must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

We will not return rejected communications. Specimen copies sent free of _A rgs. Our mail-books are kept by port. Those, and not by individual names.

n ordering papers changed from me postome to another, the names of both postolices should be given. perience of the last two years shows us that an army in the American republic is precisely the brutal, irresponsible and unthinking instrument that an army was in Rome, and in England, and in France, and in every

other country-the willing tool of authority,

however lawless or licentious. A standing

force, and the only intellectual portions of it

belief that obedience to orders is their first and highest duty. The American people ought to know and recognize this fact as well as any people on the earth, for in the past eight years they have seen the men and of-" patriotism, the American people will be American army employed as willing tools to carry out the most shameful, brutal and flathreatened to employ them in controlling the election in New York, they were ready at the word to "fall in." Indeed, General Grant has made it plainly obvious to intelligent and observing men that the Ameronly in strength, that raised and sustained the Caesars, and obeyed their will, whether they were tyrants or philosophers, brutes or men. It should, then, be one of the first ob- against the cabinet. jects of the administration to get rid of this the Democrats in that body, instead of voting detenses of the honor and liberties of the country than hireling and insolent soldiery, who feel no sense of honor but obedience, and

and anti-republican institution.

who acknowledge no law, in peace or war,

save the order to march, or fire, or retreat.

For these, and many other reasons, we believe

that the army should be abolished. It is un-

necessary; it is a heavy drain upon the re-

sources of the country; and it is a dangerous

The Four-and-One-Haif Per Cent. Syndicate.

New York, May 10.—The Evening Post rives editorial prominence to the following: The contract between the United States treasury and the syndicate in regard to the our and one-half per centum bonds expires by limitation on the thirtieth of June next. An effort is making to extend the contract, treasury to give up the reserved right he has under the contract to terminate it on ten days notice. The large mission dollars of the four and one-half per centum bonds, and it is understood that Mr. Sherman, irrespective of considerations affecting the thought him to be. He did an inestimable the ground that beyond that amount none of the six per centum bond debt should be re-electoral commission, and made a peaceable funded into bonds bearing a higher rate of

interest than four per centum.

The Steamship Dakota Wrecked. NEW YORK, May 10.-Dispatches received at the offices of the Williams & Guion steam-ship company state that the steamship Dawas ashore on Peint Limas, forty-five miles from Liverpool. The passengers and crew were all saved, and most of the bagpilots. The coast is steep, rocky and exceedingly dangerous. Point Limas is where the Royal Charter Australian emigrant chipper was wrecked in October, 1858, when nearly

CLEVELAND, May 10.—Between six and the different entrances to the cooper shops of the mob by force, which was done, and a number of the strikers were severely in-jured. The officials of the Standard Oil company regard this as the last attempt of the week, all those who can get back will resume

Alexis and his Cartoon

New York Sun: The Grand Dake Alexis, while passing up Broadway a few days ago, never permit any fresher question to step in and shield the criminals from public exerected one of his suit to discover the artist. Yesterday morning Alberto Operti, son of the musical director at Booth's theater, was surprised by the reception of an autograph letter inviting him to an audience with his imperial highness on board of the Russian flagship. Here he was handsomely received, and the grand duke gave him a superb gold and of the army. Dispatches from Washington enameled cigarette box. In return the young announce that the President regards the fail- artist gave his imperial highness an order for

Death of a Veteran Physician.

not needed, and hence the administration has under consideration a general reduction of Read, the leading physician of Terre Haute, the military force of the country. This movement is regarded as the result of a petty spite on the part of the President, intended as a rebuke and to injure the Democratic party for withholding supplies to troops used to guard and protect usurpers in the south. But the Democratic party is the Democratic party is the late war, and has held several civil but the Democratic party in the late war, and has held several civil but the Democratic party is mitted as a guard and protect usurpers in the south. But the Democratic party is mitted the adding physician of Terre Haute, died this morning, aged sixty-six. He served in the United States navy, was chief surgeon of the republic of Texas, under General Albert Sam Houston; was the attending surgeon at the duel between General Albert Sidney Johnston and General F. Houston, in 1837; served three years in the Federal army in the late war, and has held several civil to be known that he was going to send a commission to New Or-

peace, should not exceed five thousand men. General Forrest and General Chalmers are recuperating at Hot Springs, and will take the contract with first thousand men.

HAYES AS A POLITICIAN.

Good Wishes Nor Support, and Hayes will Lead his Party. Having no Hope of Democratic Support.

Washington letter to the New York Her ald, of Sunday: The relations of parties have changed less here than many persons both believed and hoped they would before this. The new party movement, of which the Herald sounded the advance, and which is in so many ways desirable, does not appear to have anybody's strong good wishes. The old party leaders on both sides stand fast, and the President shows himself a very consistent Republican. Those who two months ago cried out that he was Tylerizing or ansonizing no longer think so. few extreme men like Ben Wade and a number of disappointed office-holders, there is nobody of any account in the Republican party, so far as is known here, who talks of the President "going over to the enemy."

MR. HAYES WAS VERY LITTLE KNOWN o anybody when he came here, and the policians of both sides have had occasion since e inauguration to revise their opinions about im. There is a growing impression that he an extremely astute politician, and that he derstands how to manage men to a degree that surprises everybody. It is noticed that he has silenced opposition in every direction, and that he has carried his own way so far, not against the will of the powerful his own party, but with their at least silent consent. A very shrewd and experience Republican politician, a gentleman independent of office and in harmony with the President's views, was discussing him the other day in my presence, and his theory of Mr. Hayes seems to me sufficiently interesting to give it to you here. "He knows more about army is in its nature an organization of brute give it to you here. "He knows more about the use of patronage than anybody that we have had in the White House since Lincoln," -its officers-are educated and drilled in the said the gentleman. "He seemed to have studied the wants of every leading man in his party, and knows exactly where to touch them all. He appears to me to have

AS MUCH TACT AND AS FEW SCRUPLES as Lincoln himself, who was the most astute politician we have ever had here. When he named his cabinet the whole senate was furious; I mean of our side, of course. There was probably not a senator, except Sherman, who was not offended; Sherman himself would have opposed it if he had not been part of it. Cameron, Morton, Conkling, Blaine, the leaders and all their followers, regarded most of the nominations as an insult to them. They were all ready to declare war. Now, then, examine what hap-pened. In the first place, Sherman's nomination to the treasury stopped his mouth. He does not belong in that cabinet; he had no sympathies with most of its other members; he and Schurz were always at swords' points in the senate. Sherman did not care for Ev- is reported to be the cause. ican army is the same brutal force, different arts; he idid not like Key or any southern man in the cabinet, but he wanted to be there himself, and his nomination silenced his own opposition and that of his friends. There re-mained, however, a very formidable cabal

CAMERON WAS FURIOUS, for Hayes had absolutely and almost rudely refused Don a place. Blaine was not less fu-rious, not on account of Frye, for whom he does not care two cents, but because he saw | commenced. that the President was not going to do what Blaine commanded. Conkling had put forward Platte, of New York, as postmaster-general, in order to keep out Evarts, and bad thoroughly organized malitia. City and vil- agreed to suspend the cabinet, and I happen to know that in their earlier rage they determined to absolutely refuse to confirm Evarts, Schurz and Key, if the President should refuse to withdraw their names, as he was pressed to do. He, however, plumply refused; and thereupon the senators determined to delay the nominations and threaten to re-ject the three gentlemen I have named. They expected Hayes to back down, but that is not his way. When he was informed that the Republicans meant to reject his cabinet, he

quickly and accurately as that. He was perfectly right, and therefore he absolutely re-fused to make any change in his nomina-BUT HE WENT TO WORK TO DEFEAT THEIR Now, surveying this field of opposition where was the weak point, Sherman being out of the way? Blaine had six years to serve

in the senate, and would be too high-priced at any rate Conbline, is a sufer party man and sure to fall into line. In many respects syndicate, is in favor of issuing only fifty service to the country last winter, a service million dollars more of these bonds, he taking which no statesman in this country has ever settlement of the Presidential diffic

ble. But any one who knows Mr. Conkling knows that he will train with his party, and at most will only sulk for awhile. Morton remained. He has only two years more to serve. If he does not carry Indiana in 1878 he is laid permanently on the shelf. More-over, Morton, far more than Blaine or any one else, was the leader of the extrem bloody-shirt senators; to capture him would demoralize his followers, and this the Presi-dent did. It makes me laugh when I think of it. Morton had already demanded that

KELLOGG SHOULD BE ADMITTED, which whould have been to recognize Pack ard. He had made a speech for Kellogg, and had caused his case to be referred to the elec-tions committee, of which Morton himself chairman. The committee met one morning and instructed Morton to report Kellogg a once and favorably. But he was never re ported. The newspapers said that the da before Motton had a long interview with the President. I don't know about that; but I do low that certain persons never belie Kellogg would be reported, and everybod knows that, besides having a member of the ibinet from his State, Morton got for hi hare Tyner as assistant-postmaster-general laying charge of the appointments; Brady chief of the contract bureau, in the postoflice his brother-in-law, Holloway, renominated to the Indianapolis postoffice, and as many m nor postoffices in the State as he needed. the opposition in the senate suddenly died. Poor Blaine saw himself left without an ally, and the senate was in such a hurry to adjourn that they even sent word to the President to let them go. No; Hayes don't mind paying He pays handsomely, but he seems to know what to buy. It was very well done. And I stice there are still newspapers in the country ignorant enough to speak of Morton as an ally of Blaine. He is the administration lead-

r in the senate. NOW LOOK AT THE NEXT SLIP Having got his cabinet and adjourned the senate, Hayes refused to make any removals ing been made on the action of the chamber small trumps go a long way. With M'Cor-mick and M Pherson he got a good'strong hold on Blaine, and when he made Schurz the other day reappoint the old government di-rectors of the Union Pacific railroad, that was another very sweet sop to Blaine. You'll see that the great Maine statesman won't peep in the extra session. Then the Cam-eron fury has been allayed by a few postmasterships in Pennsylvania; General Butler has been recognized, which makes him patient; none of Conkling's people have been re-moved in New York, which conciliates him; and Packard and Chamberlain have been signed by Charles F. Adams, of Boston, and turned out so adroitly that Hayes has not had some newspapers have attributed the authorwas going to send a commission to New Or-leans to examine the contested claims; after that of course Packard could not make a fight

without getting the whole north down on him as a man unwilling to submit his case.

British American Provinces. The Directory hows the number of each of these editions which are published in each State, Territory or Province. The book contains three hunired and seventy-six pages, and embraces ar mmense amount of valuable information, showing great labor and care in its collection and preparation. It gives all necessary facts or an advertiser to know about eight thouand five hundred and seventy-four separate blications, while it is also interesting and duable for the general reader, the student of American periodical literature, and the observer of American institutions. The book is

sold at the low price of one dollar per copy. TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

he bourse is closed. Pottsville, May 10: At Minersville, terday, John Jones fatally stabbed Phillip New York, May 10: Counterfeit fifties on the Central national bank of this city have

been discovered. Albany, May 10: A reduced toll-sheet has been adopted by the canal board, and goes into operation immediately.

Boston, May 10: Francis Bacon, president of the Home mutual insurance company, died to-day, aged seventy-three years. Wheeling, May 9: There is no change as yet in the beaters' strike, but it is said by the nailers that the beaters will resume work on Monday.

New Bedford, Mass., May 10: Commodore Benjamin J. Fatten, of the United States navy, died here to-day, aged seventy-one London, May 10: The bullion in the Bank England has decreased one hundred and

the past week. Baltimore, May 10: Richard Stewart has been arrested on the charge of embezzling thirly-five hundred dollars from Baylie & o., grocers, of Augusta, Georgia.

Indianapolis, May 10: The United States court to-day sentenced W. T. Lamb to one year in the penitentiary, and E. P. Farrington three months in the Howard county jail, for counterfeiting. London, May 10: The Times's dispatch from Rome reports that Sr. Sella has re-signed the leadership of the right as a mark his disapproval of the senate's rejection of

the clerical abuses bill. Nashua, N. H., May 10: Charles R. Collins, a clerk in the Nashua iron and steel company, a defaulter for ten to twenty thousand dollars, has fled. Fast horses and high living is the cause.

Louisville, May 9: The Courier-Journal's Harrodsburg special says Wilson Brown, a added because of transgressions, ti'l the seed added because of transgressions, ti'l the seed should come to whom the promise was made." ted suicide by hanging. Temporary insanity Omaha, May 10: The Catholic bishop of

his diocese has issued circular letters to the clergy, calling for special masses during May June, that the people of Nebraska be relieved from loss by grasshoppers. Athens, May 10: A vessel which clandes inely left Piracies was pursued by the authorities and captured. A crew of twenty-one was found on board, all armed. The ves-

sel was brought back and an investigation Pottsville, May 10: The last of the victims of the Wadesville disaster, Benjamin Mosely, was found at midnight in a breast about one hundred yards from where the

that the steamber City of Brussels has broken her shaft. They say that with the prevailing winds it would not be surprising it she does not arrive in a week or ten days. The same winds would account for her not being spoken,

New York, May 10: The dogs show continges to attract vast crowds of spectators to Gilmore's garden, and the managers have said quietly: "Oh, no; they won't be so foolish; for don't you see if they should try prolong it until to morrow night. One of the that the Democrats would certainly have sense enough to confirm it?" It takes the eye of a real general to catch the situation as New York, May 10: The district-attorney

has entered a nolle prosequi in the case of Cornelius F. Timpson, of the firm of Timpson & Gillespie, brokers, jointly indicted with Ed-ward F. Brown, lawyer, and George W. Stow, accountant, for circulating fals setting forth that the Delaware and Hudson canal company had applied for receiver.

he Indian country peaceably. Louisville, May 9: At Carlisle, Kentucky, o-day two hundred members attended the annual conclave of the Knights Templar of Kentucky. The election of officers resulted as follows: Jacob Swigert, of Frankfort, grand commander; W. L. Thomas, Danville, leputy grand commander; William Ryan, Louisville, generalissimo; D. V. Johnson,

Lexington, grand captain-general; Rev. W called his counsel asked for a postponement, saying that Hayes was in New York, fearing arrest and imprisonment here on other charges before he could get bail, and that he would appear and meet all the charges. The judge declared such proceedings a contempt of court, refused the application and de-

clared the bail forfeited.

Woe for Contractors on Government Buildings. The attorney-general having rendered an opinion that what are known as fifteen per cent. contracts are not binding upon the government beyond the end of each fiscal year the secretary of the treasury has appointed Assistant-Secretary French, General Casey, commissioner of public buildings and grounds, and Supervising-Architect Hill, a commission to examine and determine what course to pursue in regard to continuing the work upon the various public buildings now in course of erection throughout the country—whether to | to the enlightenment of the Gentules alone. continue the present system or to enter into | with the hope that it might eventually bring new contracts. The attorney-general decides that contracts made during the last fiscal year should address ourselves directly to christian that contracts made during the last fiscal year for work under the fifteen per cent. system are not binding upon the government now, and it is optional with the latter whether to continue the same or not. This opinion effects the public buildings now in course of erection at Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chi-cago, St. Louis and other cities, and virtually lares void the contracts for furnishing stone or other materials for the same.

Tilden and Hayes.

abroad or at home. That made him master of commerce in inviting both President Hayes of all the politicians. He has got the whole and Ex-Governor Tilden to its annual dinner. of his patronage in his hands, and he is giv- on the fourteenth instant, President Babcock ing away things with the care of a miser. says the members of the committee of ar-Before this time Grant, and even Lincoln, had rangements had no thought of seeking to this city, also the mayor and some other city inviting Tilden, owing to any feeling of delicacy in the matter.

> In the Atmosphere of Greatness. Cincinnati Gazette: The man who slappe Charles Francis Adams on the back and called him "Charley" was withered with a glance and subsequently died of pneumonia. There has lately been going the rounds of the prea dialect poem after the Hans Breitman style signed by Charles F. Adams, of Boston, and

Dr. Hall on their Attitude in Relation to the Christian Church-He Prediets that at the Proper Time they shall Enjoy Spiritual Privileges.

New York World, Monday: Yesterday at ternoon Dr. Hall continued the subject of ophecy in a consideration of the attitude of Jews in relation to the christian chu His text was Romans xi, v. 25: "For I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery (lest ye should be wise in your own conceits), that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fullness of the Gentiles be come in. Paris, May 10: This being Ascension day,

THE SERMON was in substance as follows: "Soon after the establishment of the christian church disputes as to the permanency of Jewish forms and ers; although it advised as a mere matter of christian casuistry that certain things should be abstained from for the sake of the con-sciences of those Jews among the christian elievers to whom from education those things were repugnant.

A BODY OF CHRISTIANS, energetic and learned, but never very numerous, expect an absolute national restoration of the Jewish nation. But the question arises: Is Ezekiel's temple to be revived, or lewish ceremonial as in the days of Solomon? Some face this difficulty by declaring that the Jews will use these now superceded types and symbols respectively to get clearer views sixty seven thousand pounds sterling during | than otherwise of the essential truths of the christian dispensation. They try to get over the difficulties which would stand in the way of an actual reconstruction of Ezeknel's temple, by hiring architects to make plans of the same. But even these do not wholly agree; and the difficulties are acknowledged y some, who allow what they call "a spiritual sense" in some points. But that really in the same thing as our figurative interpreta tion, to which they take exception. Our objections to this agurative view are: That it is a great Judaizing scheme; that it is retrograding-a return to the "beggarly eleand that it is, moreover, a discredit ents. to the Lord himself.

> AFTER ADAM MEN SOON FORGOT GOD, and so God for a time concentrated upon one nation his gracious dealings to men. He promised Abraham that in his seed should ll the nations of the earth eventually be blessed. And then came the law of Moses, which Paul to the Galatians declares "was There was no way to keep the Jews separate and in knowledge of the true God, but by those stringent, exclusive laws. But when the fullness of time was come those ceremonies were no longer necessary. Whenever we pass a synagogue, or see the Hebrew letters over Jewish butchers' doors, we have a new argument for it. I do not wonder at the answer of an eminent divine to one of the French kings, who asked him for his shortest argument for the truth of christianity, and he replied, "The Jew, sire." The Assyrians and other ancient nations-where are they now? Even the Greeks you cannot identify with their heroic ancestors. But

THE JEWS ARE A DISTINCT PEOPLE to this day. Too much stress, however, should and Israel separated, the latter were blotted because children of the promise, were restored once more before the final dispersion, so that out of them Christ might arise of the house and lineage of David." Therefore, fruitless as they would account for her not being spoken,
as they would drive her out of the course of
steamers,

New York May 10. The does show conthe lineage of David-if not of an obscure family-if his parents had no right to claim their tribeship by going up to Bethlehem to pay taxes, it could easily have been disproved at the time. His disciples were Jews, though ignorant. But Paul was not ignorant, and the evidence must have been overwhelming to induce that strict Pharisec to come from his

high ground. THERE IS ANOTHER PRINCIPLE the Old Testament and the New, For con-troversial reasons this has sometimes been denied; as in disputes concerning circumcispecial says that S was ald Rokaty for and baptism. If circumciscon, esome nundred Ponca Indians, at their agency near Springfield, and their purpose of resisting the government was abandoned, and they finally concluded to go to their reasonable for their purpose of their reasonable for the reasonable for their reasonable for the reasonable for the reasonable for their reasonable for gave to it a new meaning. It is a vew low idea of ancient Judaism to suppose it to have been a mere system of rewards and punishments. Piety with the Jews was the same as now; Godliness the same as in this characteristics, but the President did not deserve the commendation of the Democrats for his actions. He spoke about one hour and a half, and counseled the Democrats to stand by the constitution, and said that this government. cluded to go to their new reservation in of circumcision, used an existing practice, but Devout Jews saw only dimly, but yet actual ly, what we now see and knew elegrly. That the only difference in the two cases. Could God be one thing in the Old Testament and another in the New? Would an earthly Merrick, Lexington, grand prelate.

Newark, May 9: Benjamin Hayes, indicted for conspiracy in connection with the dicted for conspiracy in connection with the children while they were grown up? The same New Jersey mutual life insurance company, filed an answer-to-day. When his case was and again: "Be ye holy; for I am holy. Keep this essential oneness in your minds The "mystery" in the text means simply something to be learned only by revelation—not what we now mean by it. Hence it could

be taught to the Gentiles. The Gentile was NOT TO BE SCORNFUL TO THE JEW. What a difference it would have made in accumulation of blood on christian consciences had this injunction been obeyed! The church of Rome would have been very different in its future. duty in view of this subject? The slight in-fluence which America, as compared with other countries, has allowed Jews to exert, is notable. Whether we should devote ourselves labor among the Jews-this is more than any one man can say with authority. When the day shall come that Jewish zeal, intelligence, ardor, genius, courage and enterprise bined with Jewish knowledge of all law, shall be subsidized to the service of Christ, no tongue can tell what blessedness shall be. Then the millennium shall come with all its rightness, when men shall seek God as now they despise and reject him.

Republicanism Dead in the South. H. V. Redfield, in the Cincinnati Commercial: The Republican party is playing out rapidly. After the next election the Re-

publican members will not be numerous. The truth is, the Republican party in South Caro-lina is going the way it has gone in all the pretty much emptied their hands. Hayes has almost all his trumps left, and when he plays a card just you watch and see it it does not tell. To a man who knows the relations of the Davidous of the Spanish of the same for years, to invite the custom of the same for years, the men and factions within the Republican party, the President of the United States and memit is evident that Hayes has not thrown away bers of his cabinet, the governor of New tench himself. Only a few years ago the trench himself. Only a few years ago the gia legislature. Now, out of over two hundred members, they have but nine. It is officials. The invitations were all sent at the same time, and there was no hesitation about ever so. When ones the Republican party and purposes the Republican party in South Carolina is to-day dead. It can do nothing; it can elect nobody. There is a widespread and almost frenzied determination upon the part of the whites never to allow it to come to power again, and they never will. By superior intelligence and resources they will gradually but effectually crush it out. They have had enough of it, and will go to war be-

raveling the complications of the case his and and powers of analysis were as wonderfully develped as ever, and that his body alone was under a cloud. He wore white gloves all the time, and spoke in a nervous, piping voice, but his language was vigorous and powerful. The scene created quite sensation among those present, who could hardly believe that the half decayed statesman still had his brain under such good con-

Boston letter to the Detroit Free Press: Apparently Miss Anna has the bydraulic pressure of Job Trotter or Brother Shearman when other arguments fail. I remember, some ten or eleven years ago, when President Johnson was here, he visited the school-ship, then one of Boston's lions, and, like other guests, inscribed his name on the visitors' book. Shortly after came Anna Dickinson. arose between Jewish and Gentile believers | and, while registering her own, took the cool liberty of drawing her pen through the name ceremomes, so that it was necessary for the of the President of the United States. The church at Jerusalem, as a body, to come to a captain, on discovering the impertment per-final decision on the subject. It considered formance, without making allowance for the final decision on the subject. It considered the Jewish traditions a burden and a yoke, not essentially binding upon christian believer at the decision of the subject. It considered formance, without making allowance for the fact that Mr. Johnson's politics were not approved by Miss Dickinson, had her name at once crossed out, and a marginal note inserted explaining why. Tradition says that the future Queen of Tragedy wept painfully upon ed that at least three hundred thousand pillearning of this "unmanly outrage." Judge Russell, who was then collector of the port and a patron of the school-ship, cruelly re-fused to have the captain hanged at the yardarm. But mark how leaden-footed justice surely overtakes the evil-doer. Judge Rus sell lived to become minister to Venezuela, have a free fight with President Guzman Blanco, and to come home a few weeks ago a blighted being and a candidate for a European appointment. The captain was subsequently transferred to New York and experi-enced promotion. The school-ship is sold. Andrew Johnson is dead. And Boston, which allowed the outrage to pass without a resolution or even a letter from Wendell Phillips, lies to-day a helpless victim before a Wagner festival. How easily, throughout all, the wise observer can trace "a mighty maize, but not without a plan"—as the cen-tennial poet observed of the Kansas cornstalk.

Sixty-Six Cardinals.

The creation of nine new cardinals will asse the number of members of the sacred college to sixty-six. At present it consists of six cardinal bishops—Patrizi (Dean) Amat d San Fillippore Sorso, -Di Pietro, Sacconi, inidi, and Bilio; forty-three cardinal priests, and eight cardinal deacons, or fifty-seven in II. Sixtus V, in 1586, fixed the number of cardinals at seventy, but there are generally vacancies. In 1860 there were sixty-nine cardinals in 1864 but fifty-nine; in the sacred college counted no more than fifty-two members. The two senior cardinal bishops owe their creations to Gregory XVI, who reigned from 1831 to 1846, immediately preeding Pius IX. The six senior cardi priests were named by the same pontiff They are the Cardinals de Anglis, Vannicelli lasoni, Von Schwarzenburg, Carafa di Tr etto, Asquini, and Riario-Sforza. All the other cardinals, including the deacons, have received their red hats at the hands of the present pope. Of the three English-speaking cardinals, Cardinal Callen is eighteenth on he list of priests, between Archbishop Bonnechose, of Rouen, and Cardinal Hohenlohe. Archbishop M'Closkey, of New York, comes thirty-sixth, immediately after Cardinal Ledo-chowski, and thirty-seventh is Archbishop Manning. The oldest cardinal on the list is the archbishop of Fermo (de Angelis), who was born on the sixteenth of April, 1792, twenty-seven days before the pope himself; only three others date from the eightcenth Liverpool May 10: Messrs. Inman believe out-absolutely lost-in their captivity, while vember, 1828. His eminence is twentieth in ege will number forty-one, against twenty-

Proctor Knott on National Politics. nal, and said he predicted at first that there would not be one particle of chance for Tilden where such men were on the commission. He said he opposed it from the beginning, and house of representatives, and said that that body would not appropriate money for the ing too near to centralization without encour-aging such modes of settling a great question y such a tribunal as was created to adjust

the matter of dispute between Tilden and Crime Must be Suppressed. Holly Springs (Miss.) South: There is greatly needed in Mississippi a sound, healthy, incisive public sentiment, opposed to lawlessupholding law and order. spect for the "powers that be," simple, un qualified obedience to law, and a hearty co peration in its enforcement, are the duties all, and until these obligations of citizen hip are fully realized, there is great work b ore the pulpit, the press, the bench and the bar. The late appalling tragedy in Kemper county, and the recent homicides in Carroll. Montgomery and Yalabusha, are a reproac the hardness of the Jews' unbelief and in the to the State, and should admonish our courts juries and conservators of the peace of their delinquency in the past, and their duty in the Many cases of mob law and lynchtreatment of the Jews. When the proper time ing have occurred in the State, and in no comes the Jews shall come back to the enjoyment of spiritual privileges. "The fullness of the Gentiles" is purposely left indefinite. We cannot tell when it may be. What is our otherwise than by the constituted authorities, ers been brought to justice. This is not as it is, itself, a great crime, and should be a

Speaking of his retirement recently, Prince Bismarck remarked: "When a man starts early in the morning on a gunning expedi-tion, he commences by firing at any game which somes in his way, going even out of his way to kill a quail or a partridge. Later in the day he becomes more fastidious, and as night approaches, with his game-bag well filled, wearied with the heat and toil of the sport, he cares not to cross a field to kill even a hure which his dog has started from covert. But should some one say to the sportsman, 'Just below here you will find a boar, a superb fellow!' it awakens his ardor, and inspires a wish to crown the day's work by a conquest of some importance. I have been on my feet a long time. I am tired. Let Bulow or Campnausen bring down the quails or the hares Should you find a wild boar, call upon me. Is the wild boar another name for the Russian bear? Our Golden Opportunity.

Holly Springs (Miss.) South: The south now has her future in her own hands. The

incubus of carpetbagism and the bayonet has been removed; self-government everywhere prevails, and if the great blessing of wise laws, vigorously enforced, is not enjoyed in a single card so far, and that he makes very York, and as many ex-governors as reside in Republicans had both branches of the Geor- each of these States, the blame will attach to those who fail to improve their present gold-en opportunity. The south greatly needs increased population and capital, and her true starts downward in a southern State it is soon policy is to secure both, by all legitimate practically out of existence. To all intents means within her reach. The Texas Pacific railroad and the leveeing of the Mississippi river, are two great works of national importance, which would prove of inestimable southern members of congress should stren-nously advocate their being undertaken by the general government.

The Duke of Aosta has sent the pope some newspapers have attributed the authorship of the rhyme to the "Sage of Quiney."
We hasten to add that Charles F. Adams is a young business man of Boston, so un-Boston-like as not to give his middle name in full.
Hence these tears. Charles Francis has been kept in blissful ignorance of the attempt to write him down as the author of doggerel verses, and the journalist who stagested the though has gone to the Hot Springs.

The Charges against Senator Woodin not Substantiated.

New York, May 10.—The senate Woodin committee have made a report, concurred in the tender was legal, and that all rights

The Duke of Aosta has sent the pope a chalice worth twenty-four hundred dollars, chalice worth twenty-four hundred dollars, companied by an autograph letter asking its acceptance from a devoted sor and sincere Catholic, and asking the pope to offer a prayer for the repose of the soul of Prince Amadeo's wife. The pope was moved to a full bench. It was a very complicated case, involving the question whether the old Confederate money had any rights under the laws of Georgia which were bound to be protected. A mortgage had been foreclosed after payment of most Substantiated.

New York, May 10.—The senate Woodin committee have made a report, concurred in the tender was legal, and that all rights

lies, published in the United States and the THE JEWS IN PROPHECY. notes. It was particularly noticed that in un-Lecture by Bishop Lynch on the Difficulties and Future Prospects of the Papacy The Resto-

ration.

New York Herald, Monday: At the Ro-man Catholic church of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception, Leonard street, Wilamsburg, last evening, a large congregation stened to an eloquent lecture on the present Anna Dickinson and Andrew Johnson. sosition of the pope by Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina. The bishop, speaking from the main altar, said: My friends, if I needed an exordium for the words I am about to adiff, I would require but the very telegrams that have come across the ocean during the last twenty-four hours relating to the ultramontane agitation in France, the letters to Marshal MacMahon, and the discussions on embly. There are hundreds of

the pontiff and his reign in the French as-PILGRIMS NOW ON THE WAY TO HOME om every portion of North and South America, from Canada on the north to Chili and the Argentine republic on the south. England and France—in fact, all Europe—are furnishing their quota, until it is expectgrims will be in Rome on the occasion of the pontiff's celebration of the fiftieth year of his being raised to the episcopacy. After giving brief sketch of his holiness from boyhood o the present day, the speaker continued: Stripped of province after province, he now remains in the Vatican only a resident on sufremains in the Vatican only a resident on suf-ferance, and yet no man ever yet stood in the presence of Pus IX but was impressed with 945,852. A law was passed about that time ve and respect; entertaining no other thought but reverence for the good old man, so patient in such a position of difficulty. What shall be the upshot of this position? What the future before him and the church? He held a double position. AS READ OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

was looked up to by all Catholics as the center of authority, established by divine power, ruling as Joseph ruled under Pha-roah in Egypt, his work to confirm the brethren in the faith Mundanely he was, as his predecessors had been for one thousand years, civil sovereign ruler of a portion of Italy large enough to support itself, but not large enough to menace any other nation or government in Europe. The lecturer then gave a historical sketch of the origin of the temby Pepin and fought for by Charlemagne. The oldest diplomatic document in the world s that which describes the temporal king-lom, the boundaries of which did not vary nore than four or five miles for over one ousand years until ten or fifteen years ago. The spiritual power of the pontiff held him apart from all the other governments of Europe in all their difficulties, and being neu-tral, he received them all as the children of the church. Napoleon I attempted to rule the pope, but Pins VII answered him that he took no part in any quarrel between king-doms, as the Catholics of both England and rance were his children, free to come and go o Rome as they pleased. He, therefore ould obey no orders of Napoleon. Napoon, angry, took him prisoner and annexed he States of the church to his empire, as victor Emmanuel has done again to-day, but as fruitlessly. The civil AUTHORITY POSSESSED BY THE POPE

gives him freedom to exert his ecclesiastical authority without violating any laws of a gov-ernment in which he might be otherwise situated. What wonder, then, that the church and the world are agitated over this subject? Simple as it is, it is a most imporcentury. The youngest on the list is Cardinal Bonaparte, born on the fifteenth of November, 1828. His eminence is twentieth in manuel? Would France allow the pontiff, priests. When the new cardinals shall have been created, the Italians in the sacred col- head? No country in Europe can stand it; to the civilization of the world that the pope should stand apart, ruling some little terri-Bowling Green correspondence (May 5) of the Louisville News: Hon, J. Proctor Knott as it is; we all give guarantees that he shall addressed the people of Warren county here to-day, on the political situation and the doings or congress during the memorable contest between Tilden and Hayes for the Presidency. He denounced in the severest terms the flepublican members of the noted tribunal, and said he predicted the noted tribunal. preaching or even speaking anything against the government, or anything that the govern-THERE IS ANOTHER PRINCIPLE
in connection with the interpretation of prophecy, and this is the essential oneness of the presentatives had the prophecy, and this is the essential oneness of the presentatives had the prophecy, and this is the essential oneness of the presentatives had the prophecy, and this is the essential oneness of the priests of God, compelling their tacit approval of the corruption of the Italian government. No wonder that the pope raises worthy of a christian. It was simply a light to expect the priests of God, compelling their tacit approval of the corruption of the Italian government. No wonder that the pope raises case of such a dispute. He attacked Hayes, and said he was surprised to see the press singing hosannas to Hayes for a redinxidence; sure Hayes was forced to withdraw the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina by the years to the changes in the dynasties of Eu-rope. He also showed that in each instance

where the pope has been ill-treated by pow-ers or authorities their persecutors have been the greatest sufferers, and in nearly every in-the greatest sufferers, and in nearly every infifth year in a few days, and he may soon pass away. Then Victor Emmanuel may attempt to seize the cardinals and prevent the election of a pope. This was attempted about the year 202 by Decius. Victor Emmanuel may attempt it again, but if he does he cannot break the line. The successor will surely come, for "the church may not be de-The pontiff will most assuredly and before long stand free and untrammeled by any such impediments as now lay in his pathway. The liberty of consceince must be reserved, and religion will stand free from ill control save that of the pontiff, and the great war now commencing in Europe may result in that very effect. If there is a general council of nations, as there was at Vienna af-ter the fall of Napoleon, the very first resolu-tion it will pass will be the restoration of the f peace and civilization. The lecturer then osed with a peroration, eloquent and figurative, illustrating the majesty and beauty of the Catholic church.

Mr. Hayes Intimates. The New York Herald has a corresponden

who has had an interview with a personal friend of President Hayes, and has found out all about his intumate friends, as follows:

T. INWARD OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America, Send a self-addressed envelope to the Bev. JOSEPH T. INWARD D. Build House, Men York Citic. "Well, Governor Denison, always his warm friend; Governor Noyes, General Mitchell, Hayes's nephew; General Beatty, ex-member of congress from the Cardington district. Ralph P. Buckland is his close friend, and Stanley Matthews is his crony. most intimate and useful friends is General Comly, editor of the Columbus Journal. and Bickman, of the Dayton Journal, are the men who personally, and through their pa pers, held on to Hayes for the Presidentia nomination when he had very few friends. Their influence, especially Comly's, did more to aid his nomination, probably, than any other two men in Ohio could have done. Bickman's brother-in-iaw, Corbin, is the President's military secretary." "'Is it true that Stanley Matthews is nearest to the throne?'
"'No nearer than some of the others

whose names I have mentioned. I do no think any one man or set of men can contro " 'By the way, what are Mr. Matthews' political opinions?

" 'I don't know; I haven't seen the news papers this morning."
"Talking of the President's tastes outside
of his official life, is he as tend of cards as a claxation as most of you western men are Do you suppose he has ever read his old coleague's (Bob Schenck) book on poker and rofited by it?" 'I dont know whether he has or not; bu if he ever does and takes it up, the Lord help the boys. If his good luck holds out and he is

as thorough in that as in everything else he has done, there will be nothing left in the

A Five Hundred Million Lawsuit. The recent decision of Mrs. Gaines's cele rated suit, and the bringing of a hundred and fifty million dollar lawsuit in the Philadelphia courts, revives public interest in the

complete historical record from the middle the twelfth to the middle of the eighteenth century. The founder of the house, Sir Rob ert Lawrence, was born in Rome, in 1150, but removed to Lancashire, served with distinction in the crasades, and in 1191 was knighted and received a grant of Ashley half. The Lawrences and Townleys intermarried, and subsequently two other large estates were adjoined by the marriage of a female Townley with Sir Francis Howard (afterware Lord Effingham), of Corby castle, and of male Townley with the daughter of William Lord Widrington. Toward the end of the seventeenth century a Miss Townley cloped in exordium for the words I am about to ad-liess you on the condition of the present pon-lies I would seem to the very tolorrows. ever, held in her own name and bequeathed her property to her daughter. The girl and her lover came over to the colonies, their descendants settling in New England and Nova Scotia. The last descendant clearly made out is one Triphena Lawrence, from whom the descent of any American claiming must be demonstrated. The Canadam claim-ants seem confident of being able to prove their title, one of them exhibiting a coffer of the said Triphema Lawrence, and another a deed in which her name occurs. The precise value of the English estate it may here be said, is five hundred million dollars.

The Bebt of Tennessee. Atlanta Constitution: Like most of her sisters, Tennessee is indebted to her railway system for the banded debt that is proving a heavy burden. She issued her bonds to bould authorizing the several railroad companies to discharge their indebtedness by the payment of bonds at par. The bonds had greatly depreciated in value, and the leading companies took advantage of this enactment—thus reducing the debt to \$20,966,328 in 1873. side of some of the defaulting roads ended this reduction. The sum total as stated is correct for 1873, but the non-payment of interest swelled the figures to \$22,802,000 at the beginning of the present calendar year. If we deduct about \$3,000,000 "due from solvent railroad companies," we have about the figures of 1873—in round numbers, \$20,000. 000. This debt bears six per cent., or an annual tax of \$1,200,000. The people of Tennessee think this is a larger bill than they can pay. The assessed value of real and personal estate in poral power of the pope, which was indersed | 1886 was \$278,020,534. It costs a traffe over \$700,000 to run the State government, and if we add to this the full amount of annual interest, a State tax of about one per cent, would have to be levied. This is rather steep, and several propositions for the s-tile ment of the debt on a new basis are proding The bondholders offer to necept seventy cent on the dollar, overdue interest to be include while not a few of the people of the Stat think that forty cents on the dollar would

> ly nearer the present market price of the bonds. A settlement will doubless be reached before long, and the State lifted to the interest-paying plane. Warmoth's Tribute to Democratic Peace.
>
> Ex-Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, who has been in Washington for several days past. speaks encouragingly of the business pros-pects of New Orleans. He says the cotton and sugar receipts are larger than they have been at any time since the war, and he thinks the prosperity of the city has been under-rated by her business men. Now that the political question has been scitled, he says a different account will be given of the business

nearer the mark. The latter is certain

A royal decree issued at Modrid ordains kingdom. The extripation of the peculiar privileges and immunities of the Basques is a clear necessity, if the district is ever to be-come a peaceful and profitable member of the Spanish nation. But the efficacy of the special precautions taken by the war minister will probably be tested in the enforcement of the decree. The people have little community of interest or race with the rest of Spain, and turbulence and rebellion have so long the strong hand will persuade them to perma nently relinquish it.

Boston Advertiser: A Baptist minister in Iowa, who wrote pleasant paragraphs about himself and got them printed in the Ioual paper, has been found guilty of an attempt to

stance the suffering pope has been, even in life, the survivor. What shall be the upshot of all this? Pius IX will complete his eightypowers, is Hosietter's Stoma b biliters, a most genial tonic cordial, as well my a benign a moor for disor-ders of the stomach, liver, bow is and urinary or gans, and a means of eradicating and preventing in termittent and remittent fevers. It not only seriches the blood and creates a new fund of every in the system, but it has the effect of expelling impurition from the life-current which beget disease. The injurious influence of abrupt transitions of temperature, of an unwholesome climate and injurious diel are counteracted by it, and it promotes direction, appetite and sound repose. Give it a trial and be

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